

The Omaha Bee

Published every morning, except Sunday.
The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL—
One Year, \$10.00 Three Months, \$3.00
Six Months, \$5.00 One Month, \$1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every
SUNDAY, is sold at the same price as the
daily paper.

CORRESPONDENCE—All communications
relating to News and Editorial matters
should be addressed to the Editor or
the Business Manager.

OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

MR. GLADSTONE believes the land
act to be stronger than the Land
League.

"That devoted disciple of Mr. Til-
den" is the way in which the New
York Tribune speaks of the editor of
the Omaha Herald.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY swears she
will join the democratic party. Mr. Til-
den's chances for an increased vote in
1884 are picking up.

GEORGE W. CHILDS has a collection
of clocks valued at \$30,000. George
is a newspaper man, and evidently
knows the value of time.

DURING the past year Governor
Cornell, of New York, refused every
application for pardon. No state
stands in greater need of such execu-
tive back-bone than the state of New
York.

EVERY day of delay furnishes more
convincing arguments why ex-Senator
Sargent ought not to be appointed as
secretary of the interior. Such an
appointment will be a fatal mistake on
the part of the administration.

If the Union Pacific is allowed to
girdle Omaha with a Chinese wall of
tracks to keep all other roads out of
this city, all the efforts of our enter-
prising business men to make Omaha
a great commercial center will be in
vain.

DENVER has about given up the
idea of removing General Crook and
army headquarters from Omaha and
all the Colorado influence is now to
be concentrated in the effort to re-
move the military post from Leaven-
worth to Denver. They are confident
General Bombastes Pope will assist.

NEW YORK journals are consid-
ering the question whether the Erie
canal will not have to be enlarged,
and whether, if such is the case, the
national government should not be
called upon to bear the expense of a
great national improvement. With
estimates already amounting to
\$6,000,000 for the improvement of
New York harbor and the Harlem
river, the Empire state has certainly
no reason to complain of the exorbi-
tant demands of the west for im-
provement of her great waterways by
appropriations from the national
treasury.

CARL SCHURZ's Northern Pacific
land grant decision may enable Gen-
eral Grant to solve the unsolved com-
promise as to how he got that \$400,000
with which he bought the newspaper
founded by William Cullen Bryant.—
Omaha Herald.

The periodical assaults upon the
Northern Pacific land grant have with-
out exception come from sources which
are no means above suspicion. In
several instances they have notori-
ously been organized by stock jobbing
cliques of rival railroads whose
object has been to depress Northern
Pacific stock for the purpose of as-
sisting several neat little schemes
for lining the pockets of
capitalists and swindling the stock-
holders of that corporation. This is
doubtless the intention at the present
time and the opportunity has been
seized upon by Mr. Cyrus W. Field to
open his batteries of mud on Carl
Schurz, of the Evening Post, on ac-
count of his attack on Gould, Field
and Sage for their Manhattan railway
robbery. The New York Times very
promptly makes the following state-
ment, which will settle the question
to the satisfaction of every impartial
and honest mind:

The implied attack on Mr. Schurz
for his rulings as secretary of the in-
terior in favor of the road are clearly
shown to be baseless. Two questions
were submitted to Mr. Schurz: 1.
Had the grant to the company lapsed
by reason of the company's failure to
perform certain acts within the time
specified? 2. If it has so lapsed, can
the department recognize any acts by
company looking to the initiation of
new rights or the enlargement of old
ones? Mr. Schurz was disposed to decide
both questions against the company,
but on their submission to Attorney
General Devens that officer decided
that the time specified for the com-
pletion of the road would not expire
till July 4, 1879; that till congress
takes steps to declare a forfeiture of
the land grant it remains in full force
and effect, and that the grant must be
held to be the same as it existed on
the day when it was made and ac-
cepted by the company.

NEBRASKA IN CONGRESS.

A recent editorial in THE BEE op-
posing Congressman Valentine's ad-
ditional representative back pay steal
has aroused the anger of the spoils
organs, including the Chicago Inter-
Ocean, the Omaha Republican and
the Lincoln Journal. The Inter-
Ocean construes the article into a per-
sonal attack on Valentine and his
friends, while the Republican is very
indignant because THE BEE alleges
that Nebraska is not entitled to an
additional congressman.

THE BEE has never been in favor of
the contingent congressman scheme.
Nebraska as a state has no right to ask
for representation to which she is not
entitled by the census returns. Party
conventions manipulated by political
shysters have made these nomina-
tions simply as a compliment to men
who failed to get nominations for other
positions. No one who was ac-
quainted with the hearings of law and
the constitution on the question ever
believed that such claims would
be allowed. Three years ago the
editor of THE BEE in company with
Senator Saunders called upon Presi-
dent Hayes and put the direct ques-
tion to him whether he would sign
a bill for the admission of an additional
representative from this state. He
answered very emphatically "I will
have to veto it. I have sworn to
obey the constitution, and that in-
strument expressly provides that rep-
resentation in congress shall be ap-
portioned according to population on
the basis of the census taken every
ten years. You must wait with the
other states that have increased until
the next census, and then you will
get your additional representation."

The Lincoln Journal asserts that
the judiciary committee has already
reported favorably on Mr. Mayor's
claims. We shall require some
stronger proof of this allegation than
the mere assertion of the Journal.
When Senator Edmunds, chairman of
the judiciary committee of the senate,
endorses such a claim, we will believe
it, and not before. Perhaps the
Journal alludes to the little trade
made with Proctor Knott some years
ago whereby the democrats were to
benefit of support from Nebraska's
additional representative for certain
schemes in which they were inter-
ested. The only advantage which
Nebraska ever received from her re-
peated claims was the free advertising
in the New York press when her con-
tingent congressman, Pat O. Hawes,
lost his pinstriped in the New York
postoffice. The notoriety gained on
that occasion did not have much effect
in turning the tide of immigration
from the Atlantic sea-board to Ne-
braska. It is the custom in congress
to vote contingent expenses to every
contingent for a seat. If the judiciary
committee of the house reported in
favor of admitting a contingent con-
gressman from Nebraska, why did
they never vote him the money to
pay his contingent expenses. It is
safe to say that no such bill will pass
the committee of the senate, of which
Edmunds is chairman, and Bayard,
Davis, Ingalls and McMillan are
members.

Pat O. Hawes has more grounds to
claim back pay for services as con-
tingent congressman than Tom
Majors. On what does Mr. Majors
base his claim for these \$10,000 for
1879-80, and \$5,000 for 1880-81?
For these years he has certainly ren-
dered no services, and, although Ne-
braska would have only a small part
of these \$15,000 to pay, she ought
not to place herself on record as favor-
ing any such steal as that hidden un-
der Valentine's bill.

The whole matter is a farce. There
is no reason to believe that congress
will pay the slightest attention to the
proposition. In 1872, if congress
could have been induced to believe
that the census of 1870 was all wrong,
which it was not, there might have
been some advantage to the state
in pushing the claim for the eight
years which at that time still inter-
vened before the next apportionment.
But does any one claim that the Nebraska
census of 1880 was not correct? Under
that census Nebraska will elect
her full quota of congressmen next
fall. Nebraska has no excuse for
taking up the time of congress, which
is worth \$1,000 an hour, with claims
which cannot be granted without vio-
lating the plain provisions of the
national constitution. In failing
to secure adequate representation dur-
ing the past eight years she has only
shared the lot of a number of other
states whose rapid growth and devel-
opment more than kept pace with the
composition of the lower house of
congress.

OMAHA has suffered long enough
from the U. P. bridge embargo and
she cannot afford to allow the Union
Pacific to monopolize the entire river
front and all the streets and alleys
that can be made accessible to rail-
roads. It is the manifest interest of
Omaha to give all railroads that desire
to compete for her traffic a chance.

AN unobstructed river front accessi-
ble alike to every railroad that
desires to compete for the traffic of
Omaha is essential to the future
growth and prosperity of this city.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Among the proposed amendments
to the city charter recommended by
the board of trade committee is the
creation of a board of public works.
This board is to consist of three mem-
bers, appointed by the mayor and
confirmed by the council for a term
of three years. The board of public
works shall have full charge of the
paving of streets, construction of
sewers, and other new works, when
the prosecution of the work shall be
determined on by the city council,
and the board shall let all contracts
for such work subject to the approval
of the council.

This proposition strikes us as pre-
mature for Omaha. To create such a
board would involve a needless in-
crease of taxes or what is more to be
dreaded, put a brace of jobbers in
charge of our public works. To be
efficient the board of public works
must be made up of first class busi-
ness men whose time would have to
be devoted wholly to the city.

Such men would not serve on the
board for mere glory. They could not
be had for less than \$2,000 to \$2,500
a year, and we doubt whether any
man competent to conduct an exten-
sive business enterprise that requires
the purchase of materials and hire of
labor, involving half a million a year,
would give up his business to accept
such a position for \$2,500 a year.

We are told that one member of the
committee that recommends the crea-
tion of a board of public works, Mr.
James Creighton, charged \$10,000 a
year for his time as superintendent of
construction of Creighton college. It
is safe, therefore, to assume that the
board of public works, with their ne-
cessary clerk hire and incidentals,
would involve an additional outlay of
\$8,000 to \$10,000 a year. If, on the
other hand, the board is to be com-
posed of men who are out of employ-
ment and willing to serve for a mere
pittance, we will not only have in-
competent and inefficient manage-
ment of public works, but are liable to
be plundered by a brace of jobbers.

With the present system of low as-
sessments an addition of \$8,000 to
\$10,000 a year for a board of public
works will seriously cripple our city
government. It must be borne in
mind that we have added \$20,000 a
year for fire hydrants to our city taxes
without reducing our fire department
expenses one dollar. If we are to
construct sewers and pavements dur-
ing the next two years on a large scale
we must increase the force in the city
engineer department, and that will
involve an additional expense of sev-
eral thousand dollars a year. That
outlay cannot be avoided, because the
present engineer force cannot possi-
bly do the work. But even if the
city treasury was overflowing with
money there would be no use for a
board of public works, such as is
proposed by the committee. In the
large cities where boards of public
works exist, their most important
duty is the management of water
works, which includes supervision of
the works, extensions, repairs and
enlargements, as well as the collection
of water rates. In Omaha, where the
water works are the property of private
corporation no such duties will be im-
posed on the board. Their functions
will therefore be restricted to super-
vision of the construction of sewers
and laying of pavements. The city
council must first designate to them
the streets to be paved and the sewers
to be constructed, and the board, after
advertising proposals for such work
must submit the bids to the council for
their final approval. It is only after
the contract is let that the board
exercise independent and very dan-
gerous authority—namely the accept-
ance of pavements and sewers after
they are completed. Now why
couldn't the council advertise for bids
as well as the board and let the work
after the bids are opened without the
intervention of the board? And would
not the city be fully as well protected
by holding the city engineer responsi-
ble for the acceptance of works of
public improvement instead of con-
fering this power on a board that
may not be competent to judge of the
quality of material and work.

If the advocates of a board of public
works fear that councilmen may
be corruptly influenced, let them
make an organized effort to put
business men into the council who are
above a bribe or corrupt job.

In New York, Brooklyn, Philadel-
phia and other large cities where
boards of public works are indispen-
sible, the tax payers have been plun-
dered out of millions, divided be-
tween the boards and paving rings
and sewer rings. Omaha is hardly
populous or wealthy enough to indulge
in such luxuries.

LITERARY NOTES
Harper's Magazine for February is
a very strong number both in the
literary and the artistic sense. Begin-
ning with an excellent portrait of
Victor Hugo, which serves as a front-
piece, we have next an exceedingly
interesting description of Philadel-
phia, by George P. Lathrop, beau-
tifully illustrated. The author's clever
delineation of the social features of
the city, and of such old institutions
as the Saturday club and the Assem-
bly, are very interesting; and not

less so are his personal sketches of
eminent Philadelphians, and his ac-
count of the athletic sports and
pastimes of this old Quaker town.

Mr. Joseph Hutton contributes a
paper entitled "Henry Irving at
Home," a large portion of which is
made up of Mr. Irving's own recital
of interesting incidents and phases of
his historic career. The article is
illustrated by an impressive portrait
drawn by F. Barnard, and by E. A.
Abbey's drawings, "The Armory of the
Lyceum Theatre" and "A Corner in
the Beefsteak Club Room."

In "The American Life-Saving Ser-
vice" (illustrated), Mrs. Martha J.
Lamb, besides giving a clear descrip-
tion of the methods of life-saving, has
illustrated the peculiar perils of the
service with thrilling stories of the
most remarkable shipwrecks of recent
years.

A novel and most striking feature
of the number is the first instalment
of Mrs. John Lillie's serial tale,
"Prudence: a story of Aesthetic Lon-
don," which promises to be a very
strong and interesting exposition of a
peculiar phase of English life. The
figures in his full-page illustration in
this number are portraits that will be
easily recognized by those familiar
with London society.

Mrs. T. W. Dewing contributes a
valentine poem, beautifully illustrated
by her husband. Other poems are
contributed by J. W. De Forest and
T. W. Robertson.

Two excellent stories are con-
tributed by Harriet Prescott Spofford
and Lizzie W. Champney.
The noticeable feature of the Edi-
tor's Drawer is the introduction of
contributions from eminent American
humorists, in addition to which there
is the usual variety of facetious anec-
dotes.

The Century Magazine may now be
considered fairly started on its way
under the new name, and with the
February (midwinter) number, and the
adoption of the new cover design,
by Elihu Vedder, the name of Scrib-
ner's Monthly will no longer be con-
tinued as the sub-title. Since the
change of name, there has been a de-
cided increase in the sale of recent
numbers of this magazine. The aver-
age edition during the last year of
Scribner's Monthly was 120,000,
while of the first four numbers of the
Century it has been more than 132,-
000. Of December, a new edition of
9,000 was printed, and a new edition
of the January number is now called
for. In England, 20,000 copies of
November were sold, against an aver-
age of 16,230 for the twelve months
preceding. The recent growth of St.
Nicholas in England has been even
greater in proportion; for while 3,000
copies were sufficient there a year
ago, 8,000 and 10,000 are now needed
every month.

The publishers are printing 135,000
copies of the Midwinter Century,
which will be issued on the 21st inst.

Occidental Jottings.
CALIFORNIA.
Sheep growers in Southern California
are alarmed at the prospect of starvation
of their flocks, and have a party pre-
paring in efforts to remove them to the
interior and moist lands near the sea. The
situation is very critical.

There are 532 men employed in the
great Malaga project, and the cost of
the project is estimated at \$550,000 a month.
The most destructive fire ever known in
Los Angeles raged there one day last week.
The loss was nearly \$100,000 to a con-
siderable extent covered by insurance.
During the past year the revenue paid
into Los Angeles City for every square
foot of land was \$12.67. For the same
period the disbursements amounted \$134,-
632, leaving a balance of \$87,770 in the
treasury.

One man in Kern county pays \$32,000
taxes every year, and has never "kicked."
MONTANA.
The great blizzard through the Rockies
at Malaga is progressing now at the
rate of about eight feet every two ty-four
hours. The tunnel dimensions are:
Breadth, 16 feet; height, 20 feet; spring of
air, 8 feet.

The Miles City postoffice has been
rated a third class office by the de-
partment, and hereafter the salary will be \$1,-
500 a year.
The post house at Butte has ceased to be
eligible for ornamental, and cannot now
be bought for a small sum.

The U. P. company has opened a coal
office at Butte. Alma coal sells at \$16
and West Canyon at \$17, per ton.

The N. P. company are purchasing
ground for mammoth stock yards at Miles
City.
The school trustees of Benton have al-
lowed the colored child to attend school
along with the white ones.

A silver mine has been discovered within
eight miles of Hogan.

UTAH.
One of the highest peaks in the Wasatch
range, between Salt Lake City and Ogden,
is one mass of gold, silver and copper.
The latter mineral forms 25 per cent
of the whole, and the silver is in the form
of sulphurets and desirable for
shipping with profit.

Utah has 842 miles of railroad within
her borders, with 345 miles of road bed
graded and ready for the iron.
WYOMING.
A Laramie lothario, named Luther
Brandt, eloped with a Longmont woman,
leaving a wife and seven children penni-
less at the former city. The bridegroom
survives his career in three paragraphs:
The district court has a criminal claim
against him, amounting to \$27,740; Laramie
City and Albany county several hun-
dred each, and \$5,000 distributed among
the citizens.

five years old.
Laramie county made \$2,000 by the sale
of poll tax receipts election day.
Diverseries of copper ore in Muskegon
canyon are numerous and profitable. The
ore shows 33 per cent of copper, and \$19
in silver to the ton. They are owned by
four parties who are jubilant over their
success. Another paying copper mine
has been discovered in Laramie county.
Stock on the Laramie plains look well.
Cheyenne must be gaining rapidly.
A year ago the stock on the city election
was a little over 800; yesterday it was
1,401.—[Sun.]

COLORADO.
The Gentlemen's driving park, of Den-
ver, was a day on execution last week, Hal-
lack & Howard becoming the purchasers.
It is \$1,100, subject to certain trust deeds
amounting in the aggregate to \$80,000.

The Belle of the West mine near Lake
City, it is stated, has been sold to English
parties for \$350,000.
During the year just closed the Fort
Collins postoffice of over \$1,000 worth of
postage stamps, received for money orders
\$27,500 and paid out for money orders
\$10,735.

Denver has three hundred and seventy-
five retail saloons, and two hundred and
twenty-five small distilleries.

About \$600 tons of ice have already
been stored by the different ice companies
in Denver. The average harvest is about
40,000 tons.

It takes fifty-two hicks, ten Herdies,
nineteen cars and five combines to trans-
act the public passenger transfer business
of Denver, and fifty transfer wagons are
daily in operation moving freight to and
from residences, stores and depot.

It is said that the barbers of Denver
transact an annual business exceeding
\$100,000; cut off about one-fourth of a ton
of hair, and hone and grind off about a
ton of a tooth of steel on their razors and
scissors. About a ton of soap is used, and
half a million of towels are annually
washed. Recommendations of sea foam,
tonics and other preparations number 1.
\$28,000 and \$28,331.07 are raised by
two close shaving, while 4,000
cuts on the face are constructed yearly,
and 684,362 sulphurous remarks are ejacu-
lated by customers or mentally evolved.
[Tribune.]

Brick sold at \$8 per 1,000 in Denver.
There are 7,000,000 on hand.

Colonel John L. Bartow, the famous
Colorado fire eater, late editor of The
Savannah Daily, has purchased a two-
third interest in The Daily News, of
South Pueblo.

Joe Grant, the bad man of Pueblo,
cleaned out the court, by which he was
being tried, with a huge knife. A jour-
nalist finally discomfited the ruffian.

DAKOTA.
Jameson expects to be made the seat
of a new land district.
Custer county has let the contract for a
new court house to cost \$11,600. It will
be 30 by 40 feet, three stories high, and
will contain 120,000 feet of lumber.
Judge E. Gerton has granted a writ of
error in the Brave Bear case, returnable
at the next term of the supreme court,
whereby the execution of Brave Bear is
at least postponed until after the May
term.

Deadwood has held a public meeting
and resolved that it is in favor of the
division of the territory on the 46th
parallel of north latitude, and the addition
to the union of the south in portion as a
state.

NEW MEXICO.
Twenty-two Herford bulls are "star"
post runners in Dorsey's ranch in Colfax
county. They came from Ohio.
The Mesquero Indians living seventy
miles south of Las Vegas are determined
to go on the war path in case an attempt
is made to remove them. They number
about 600 men, women and children, of
whom 150 are of the reservation.—[Optic.]
The Indians are in charge of Agent
Lewelling of this city.

The railroad fare from Kansas City to
Albuquerque is now \$50.05.
Socorro has two evening dailies.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Custer mail in Wood River, Utah,
turned out \$2,400,183.18 in gold and sil-
ver by a, during the last week ending
December 31, 1881.

Eastern capitalists are reviving specu-
lation in Arizona.
During 1881 one hundred and sixty-
eight buildings and eight docks were put
up in Portland, Ore., their total cost being
\$1,150,000, an increase of \$208,335 over
the total cost of buildings put up in 1880.
In addition over \$400,000 worth of stone
condemned for removal. They number
about 600 men, women and children, of
whom 150 are of the reservation.—[Optic.]
The Indians are in charge of Agent
Lewelling of this city.

The railroad fare from Kansas City to
Albuquerque is now \$50.05.
Socorro has two evening dailies.

The Custer mail in Wood River, Utah,
turned out \$2,400,183.18 in gold and sil-
ver by a, during the last week ending
December 31, 1881.

Eastern capitalists are reviving specu-
lation in Arizona.
During 1881 one hundred and sixty-
eight buildings and eight docks were put
up in Portland, Ore., their total cost being
\$1,150,000, an increase of \$208,335 over
the total cost of buildings put up in 1880.
In addition over \$400,000 worth of stone
condemned for removal. They number
about 600 men, women and children, of
whom 150 are of the reservation.—[Optic.]
The Indians are in charge of Agent
Lewelling of this city.

The railroad fare from Kansas City to
Albuquerque is now \$50.05.
Socorro has two evening dailies.

The Custer mail in Wood River, Utah,
turned out \$2,400,183.18 in gold and sil-
ver by a, during the last week ending
December 31, 1881.

H. SCHONFELD
Proprietor of the
ANTIQUARIAN
Book Store!

The Antiquarian's Warning.
Do not trust him, gentle reader,
Though his shelves look trim and neat
Do not heed the plate glass windows,
Shining out upon the street.
Gilded backing on the volumes
Soon will fade and be forgot;
Gilded signs are oft deceiving—
Gentle reader, trust him not.

Reader, once there lived a student,
Who long sought for learning rare,
And he met him on the sidewalk,
And he falsely led him there.
And he talked to him of TRADE SALES,
Pore's house and SCHURZ'S store;
And I met him plying homeward
With a handle in his door.

Gentle reader, I have waited—
Nightly I have walked the street,
Lingering for you on the corner,
And this happy hour we meet!
Raise your eye to yonder window,
Where our student, in the night,
With a page of SCHURZ'S history,
Rises up his pipe to light.

Reader, turn not from me coldly,
The truth only have I told;
I would as a thief from the book stores,
Where the customers are "cold."
I would shield thee from all danger,
Shield thee from the plate glass stare—
Shun O. C. and the gilded counters,
I have warned thee—now beware!

H. Schonfeld,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE

From the author of the book of good reading
to his extensive and valuable collection of the

CHOICEST WORKS
in all departments of Literature and Science.
Not only are the most esteemed English and
American works to be found in his shelves, but
THE ANCIENT CLASSICS,
and the Standard Writers of Mediaeval and
Modern Europe are well represented.

Owing to his extensive stock of books, and
his constant importation of new stock, these
books at low prices, he offers them at figures
which cannot be met by any other house in this
city. Parties desiring

Good Books at Low Prices
are requested to call, whenever before coming
here that they may prove the truth of this as-
sertion.
Desiring to keep stock of the very best works,
I carefully select only such as could meet the ap-
proval of a cultivated taste.

In these days of cheap literature it is very rare
to find a little money a large stock of printed
matter, bound in well selected covers and popular
titles, both in English and French, in the title in
the language of Charles Lamb.

"Things in Books" Clothing."
It is to be regretted that so many bookellers,
literary and mercantile, still adhere to the old
system of raising matter, thus converting their
stores into
Mere Charnal Houses
for the gilt-edged and not-to-be-forgotten
of forgotten or unduly forgotten writers.
Let those who wish to read books of IN-
TEREST and VALUE, and who wish to find
what they want, and they will find it wherever they want.

Remember that by the choice of your books
you characterize your judgment. It is an axiom that
"people will not be better than the books they
read."—[T. A. Potter]

The general reader, the lawyer, the classical,
theological or medical student, the engineer or
architect, the historical enquirer, the lover of
poetry or fiction, or those who look for works in
foreign languages, can be supplied with what is
desired.

I have also a large and well selected stock of
elegant Little Books for Children at home, who
should be remembered in this holiday season.
And those who wish for children and richly bound
gift books, whose contents will be found worthy
of their external appearance, will do well to call
at the

ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE
1420 Douglas Street.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE LITERATI.
Proposals for Subsistence Stores.
OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT
COMMISSARY, OMAHA, NEB.,
December 27, 1881.

Sealed Proposals, in Duplicate, subject
to the usual conditions, will be received at
this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Feb-
ruary 6th 1882, at which time and place
they will be opened in the presence of bid-
ders, for furnishing and delivery at the
Subsistence Storehouse, on or near the Omaha
River, (if on or near, after inspection and
acceptance at place of packing,) as may be
required by the Subsistence Department:
140 barrels Pork, light mess; to be de-
livered by March 9th, 1882, 65,000 pounds
Bacon short clear sides, medium weight
and thickness, packed in crates strapped
with about 200 pounds Bacon each; each
piece of Bacon to be covered with cotton
cloth and to be delivered by March 9th,
1882. The government reserves the right
to reject any or all proposals. Blank pro-
posals and full information as to the man-
ner of bidding, printed instructions to
bidders, and terms of contract and pay-
ment, will be furnished on application to
this office. No proposal will be considered
unless accompanied by the printed
"Instructions to Bidders," referred to
herein. "Proposals for Subsistence
Stores," and additional to the underlined.

WESTERN
CORNICE WORKS!
C. SPECHT,
Proprietor,
1213 Harney Street,
OMAHA, - - - NEB.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—
GALVANIZED IRON
Cornices,
Dormer Windows, Finials,
TIN, IRON & SLATE ROOFING.
Specht's Patent Metallic Sky-
light.

Patent Adjustable Ratchet Bar and
BRACKET SHELVING.
I am the general State Agent for the above
line of goods.

IRON FENCING.
Gratings, Balustrades, Verandas, Office and
Bank Railings, Window and Ceiling
Guards; also
GENERAL AGENT
Peerson and Hill Patent Inside Blind.

Nebraska Land Agen
DAVIS & SNYDER,
1606 Farnham St., Omaha, Nebr.
SPECIAL AGENTS
Carefully selecting lands in Nebraska, Kansas,
Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah,
and other states for sale. Great bargains in improved farms, and
Omaha city property.

D. P. DAVIS
Land Office at Ft. R.
W. H. SNYDER
Land Office at Ft. R.